The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5896 號六十九百八千五第 日一初月九年子丙緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1876. 二拜禮 號七十月十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

October 16, TIBRE, French str., 1,010, Girard, Yokohama 10th October, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

October 16, GARLIC, British steamer, 2,000, W. H. Kidley, San Francisco 16th Sept., and Yokohama 9th Oct., General.—O. & O. S. Co.

October 16, AMAZONE, French steamer, 1,907, Baule, Shanghai 13th October, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

October 16, NINGPO, British str., 761, R. Cass, Shanghai 13th October, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

October 16, HENGIST, British ship, 1,123, Joseph Browne, Liverpool 29th May, Coals.—BIRLEY & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 16TH.

Great Republic, American str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.
China, German steamer, for Shanghai.
Pardo, British steamer, for Bangkok.
Mecca, British steamer, for Cooktown.

Departures.

October 16, JAMES WILSON, British bark, for Melbourne.
October 16, IRENE, Ger. sch., for Whampoa.
October 16, SIAMESE CROWN, Siamese ship, for Bangkok.
~~October 16, SHOOTING STAR, Siam. ship, for~~ Canton.
October 16, GREAT REPUBLIC, American str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.
~~October 16, MECCA, Brit. str., for Cooktown.~~
October 16, PARDO, British str., for Bangkok.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Amazone*, str., from Shanghai:—
For Hongkong.—Mr. Ewald and servant, and 23 Chinese. For Saigon.—Messrs. Bellanger, Adam, Barthe, and Percebois. For Suez.—Madame Lisa Juster. For Marseilles.—Rev. and Mrs. Hochin, Messrs. Nissen, Iveson, Bullana, Keymeulen, R. P. Ulrich, Cognet, J. Pitton, R. Nichol, Anderson, and Bromley.
Per *Gaelic*, str., from San Francisco, &c.—190 Chinese.
Per *Tibre*, str., from Yokohama:—Captain Dubois and child, Messrs. J. Robertson, E. Mason, and Freudenthaler.
Per *Ningpo*, str., from Shanghai:—45 Chinese.
Per *Hengist*, from Liverpool:—Mrs. Brown and child.

DEPARTED.

Per *Great Republic*, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco:—
For Yokohama.—1 Japanese and Indian. For San Francisco.—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Williams, 2 children, and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Craig, Mrs. W. Falconer, Captain G. O. Stanhen, and Mr. J. H. Cromwell, and 196 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *China*, str., for Shanghai:—
30 Chinese.

Reports.

The French steamship *Tibre* reports left Yokohama on 10th October, and had fine weather throughout. Spoke the French bark *Asie Mineure*, bound North.

The British steamship *Ningpo* reports left Shanghai on 13th October, and had moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Gaelic* reports left San Francisco on 16th September at noon, and had light Northerly winds for three days; thence strong N.W. and S.W. winds; arrived at Yokohama on 8th October at 10 a.m. and left again on the 9th at 1 p.m., and arrived at Hongkong on the 16th at 7 a.m.; since then moderate monsoon and fine weather.

The British ship *Hengist* reports left Liverpool on 29th May; arrived at Anjer on 27th August, where we lay until the 18th of Sept. waiting for orders, and experienced light winds and calms throughout the Straits of Sunda and Java Sea. From the Equator to 9 N. had light Southerly winds. On the 9th met with heavy weather from the N.E., with furious squalls and torrents of rain, then N.E. winds continued until arrival, also a strong Westerly current.

SWATOW SHIPPING.

October— ARRIVALS.
5, Tientsin, British steamer, from Shanghai.
5, Namoa, British steamer, from Hongkong.
6, Douglas, British str., from Coast Ports.
6, Atalanta, German str., from Shanghai.
7, Hochung, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
9, Yesso, British steamer, from Hongkong.
9, Norna, British steamer, from Hongkong.
12, Madagascar, Ger. str., from Hongkong.
12, Ringdove, British steamer, from Amoy.

October— DEPARTURES.
5, Foochow, British steamer, for Shanghai.
6, Namoa, British steamer, for Coast Ports.
6, Pearl, British steamer, for Hongkong.
7, Douglas, British steamer, for Hongkong.
7, Atalanta, German steamer, for Hongkong.
9, Hochung, Chinese steamer, for Hongkong.
9, Yesso, British steamer, for Coast Ports.
10, Chefoo, British steamer, for Shanghai.
10, Junet, British bark, for London.
11, Albatros, German bark, for Bangkok.
11, Norna, British steamer, for Hongkong.
11, Arratoon Apcar, Brit. str., for Hongkong.
12, Rubicon, British schooner, for Chefoo.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

September— ARRIVALS.
30, Rachel, British bark, from Nagasaki.
30, Appin, British steamer, from Shanghai.

October—
1, Norman Court, Brit. ship, from Shanghai.
2, Douglas, Brit. steamer, from Hongkong.
3, Craig Ewan, British sch., from Amoy.
4, Lapwing, British gunboat, from Tamsui.
5, Velos, German bark, from Amoy.
6, Europe, British steamer, from Shanghai.

October— DEPARTURES.
1, V. de Gama, British str., for London.
1, Yesso, British steamer, for Hongkong.
2, Appin, British steamer, for Tientsin.
4, Douglas, British steamer, for Hongkong.
4, J. McDonald, Brit. schooner, for Colonies.
5, Aesculap, Danish bark, for Newchwang.

KEELUNG SHIPPING.

September— ARRIVALS.
1, Vidal, French bark.
2, Constance, British bark.
3, Quick, British brig.
7, Hans, German bark.
23, Iris, British schooner.

September— DEPARTURES.
8, Quick, British brig, for Chefoo.
9, Vidal, French bark, for Hongkong.
17, Constance, British bark, for Shanghai.
17, Hans, German bark, for Shanghai.

October—
1, Iris, British schooner, for Hongkong.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

October— ARRIVALS.
1, Sunda, British steamer, from Hongkong.
1, Serpent, British bark, from Nagasaki.
3, Mary Fraser, British ship, from Cardiff.
5, Nagoya Maru, Japan str., from Shanghai.

October— DEPARTURES.
1, Tori, British schooner, for Guam.
3, Wallace, British steamer, for Hongkong.
5, H. Maru, Japan steamer, for Shanghai.

Auction Sales to-day.

None.

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Nos. 3 and 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, occupied at present by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 17th October, 1876.

TO BE LET,

TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Rent, $25 per month.
Apply to PURDON & Co.,
No. 2, Queen's Road
919 Hongkong, 17th June, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gough Street; immediate occupation.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 21st September, 1876.

TO BE LET,
(With Immediate Possession),

THE PREMISES, No. 3, PRAYA, lately in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 704 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

~~TO BE LET,~~

THE HOUSES, Nos. 13 and 15, STAUNTON STREET.
Apply to TURNER & Co.,
~~41, Queen's Road.~~
tf 1122 Hongkong, 18th July, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace. All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

TO LET.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 3, in POTTINGER STREET.
H. N. COOPER & Co.,
No. 10, Stanley Street.
1487 Hongkong, 16th September, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE HOUSE, No. 14, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, East of the Spanish Consulate. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO,
27d 1592 Hongkong, 5th October, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 200,000 of Dollars.

—*Court of Directors*:—
Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
G. Hoppius, Esq. | S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contribution for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT (20 °/₀) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1017 Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
3m 1205 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between us has been THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and the Business will hereafter be carried on by the Undersigned DURRUMDASS DEWMULL only.
KHAN CHUND CHUTTAMULL.
15d 1646 Hongkong, 14th October, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Business formerly carried on by HENRY SUTTON, will in future be conducted under the Style of
SUTTON AND MOALLE.
AUCTIONEERS,
SHIPCHANDLERS, COMPRADORES,
STEVEDORES, &c.
N.B.—Ships Supplied with Water and Ballast on Moderate Terms.
6m 1070 Amoy, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late Mr. CAESAR KRUGER in our FIRM CEASED on the 2nd August ult.
The business will be continued under the Style of "DIRCKS & Co."
DIRCKS & KRUGER.
1m 1551 Swatow, 25th September, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established themselves as MERCHANTS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS at this Port. (CHOP HOCK CHEONG.)
LLOYD AND KHO TIONG POH & Co.
C. HENRY LLOYD will SIGN LLOYD and KHO TIONG POH & Co.
3m 1245 Swatow, 1st August, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS, in our Firm, CEASED on the 6th instant.
E. VINCENT & Co.
tf 1085 Swatow, 8th July, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have established themselves at Swatow, for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION and SHIPPING BUSINESS in connection with the Wharf and Godowns.
WILLIAMS AND Co.
tf 1086 Swatow, 6th July, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned in the Firm of Messrs. TATA & Co., of Bombay, Hongkong, and Shanghai, will CEASE and determine on and from the 1st day of October, 1876.
JAMSETJEE NASSERWANJEE TATA.
14d 1593 Bombay, 4th September, 1876.

FOR SALE.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS, CARTRIDGE CASES and WADDINGS, RIFLES, SMITH and WESSON'S REVOLVERS and CARTRIDGES, FRENCH REVOLVERS and CARTRIDGES, SHOT, &c., &c.
J. F. SCHEFER, 54, Praya Central.
2m 1644 Hongkong, 16th October, 1876.

FOR SALE BY

ANDREW MILLAR AND CO.,
PLUMBERS, &c., &c.,
A VERY POWERFUL DOUBLE ACTION TANK FIRE ENGINE,
By Messrs. HONNEMAN & Co., of Boston, for 30 men to pump 150 Gallons per minute 130 feet high,
Complete, with 30 feet of Suction and 100 feet of Canvas Delivery Hose.
OPPOSITE H.M. NAVAL YARD, HONGKONG.
tf 1430 September 6th, 1876.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to the "Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," being Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Governor-General of India in Council, Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of ROBERT CARROLL, late Commander of the British Steamer "POYANG," belonging to the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, who was lost on board the said Steamer, which foundered on her voyage from Hongkong to Macao, in a typhoon, on the night of the 31st day of May, 1875, and Letters of Administration of whose Property and Credits were duly granted to JOHN STURROCK SCRYMGEOUR, Esquire, of Calcutta, Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation of Calcutta, aforesaid, and the constituted Attorney of FLORINDA CARROLL, of Macao, in China, the Widow of the said ROBERT CARROLL, deceased, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in its Testamentory and Intestate Jurisdiction, on the 12th day of January, 1876, are hereby required to send in writing the Particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said Administrator, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, in the City of Calcutta, aforesaid; or, to W. H. BRERETON, Solicitor, 28, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of February, 1877. And Notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said Administrator will be at liberty to distribute the Assets of the said ROBERT CARROLL, deceased, or any part thereof, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said Administrator has then had notice, and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any Person of whose Claim the said Administrator has not had notice at the time of such distribution.
Dated this 7th day of September, 1876.
ORR AND HARRISS,
2m 1439] Attorneys for the Administrator.

IN THE MATTER OF
AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG,
DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG, Jun., late of Hongkong, who died on the 11th day of June, 1876, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate were duly granted to GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG, Esq., by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 10th day of July, 1876, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG at his residence, No. 4, Peohili Terrace, Hongkong, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of November, 1876. And Notice is hereby also given that, at the expiration of the last mentioned day, the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims, of which the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG has then had notice; and the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed to any Person, of whose Claim the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG has not had notice at the time of the distribution.
Notice is hereby also given to all parties indebted to the said AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG forthwith to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken against them for recovery thereof.
Dated this 13th day of July, 1876.
WM. H. BRERETON,
1106] Solicitor for the said G. L. AGABEG.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H.M. Naval Storekeeper to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 23rd October, 1876, at 11 o'clock A.M., at H.M. Naval Yard,—
Sundry NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES, comprising:—
Old IRON, BUNTING, GLASS, HOSES, CANVAS BAGS, GLASSWARE, Iron VENTILATORS, CHOCOLATE, OATMEAL, Biscuit BAGS, Empty CASKS and CASES, Iron HOOPS, IMPLEMENTS, &c.
BLUE CLOTH, DUCK, FLANNEL, FLUSHING, BLANKETS, &c., &c., &c.
And to be Sold at Kowloon,—
FIREWOOD, Old SKYLIGHTS, TABLES, STOOLS, MOULDING SAND.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
1633 Hongkong, 12th October, 1876.

Ex BANIAN, FLEURS CASTLE, &c.

ELEY'S SPORTING GEAR of all descriptions.
GUNPOWDER, SHOT, &c., &c., &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
14d 1636 Hongkong, 13th October, 1876.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
invite inspection of the
NEW GOODS
specially selected in London for their
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
Comprising:—
SUPERFINE for DRESS SUITS.
CASHMERE COATINGS.
FANCY HOMESPUN SUITINGS.
SHETLAND HOMESPUN SUITINGS.
ANGOLA and CASHMERE TROUSERINGS.
THIN OVERCOATINGS.
ULSTER OVERCOATINGS.
IRISH FRIEZE OVERCOATINGS.
BEDFORD and other RIDING CORDS.
CRICKETING FLANNELS.
SEALSKIN VESTS.
&c., &c., &c.
14d 1637 Hongkong, 13th October, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE FURNITURE, FITTINGS, and GOOD-WILL of the well-known and long-established HOTEL at Macao, Praya Grande, denominated "ROYAL HOTEL."
For Particulars, apply to
L. A. DE GRACA,
Proprietor.
tf 1459 Macao, 11th September, 1876.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
A Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
44, QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONGKONG.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
Is now visiting Amoy and Foochow, and will be ABSENT from Hongkong until further notice.
227 Hongkong, 16th September, 1876.

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.
Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.
648 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns, of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, March, 1876.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong 1st July, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Established 1809.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀)
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1063. Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/₀) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 °/₀) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

Intimations.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. have for Sale—
FINE OLD ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY, Specially Selected.
SACCONI'S SHERRY.
AMERICAN SMOKED SALMON.
TABLE FRUITS, Assorted. AMERICAN HONEY. GUAVA JELLY and CHEESE.
CORNFLOUR.
NEPAUL PEPPER. FINEST LUCCA OIL.
Newson & Co.'s CHUTNEY, CURRY PASTE, and POWDER.
WEST INDIA PICKLES.
ASSORTED MEATS and SOUPS, in ½lb. and 1lb. Tins. PEARLINA and PREPARED BARLEY, for Children's Food. CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 catty and 10 catty Boxes.
COFFEE MILLS, for House use, also with Fly Wheels.
MANILA and EUROPE ROPE, assorted sizes.
FLAX PACKING. ENGINEERS' FITTINGS. SHEET RUBBER. INDIA-RUBBER HOSE.
WHITWORTH'S TAPS and DIES. FAIRBANE'S PLATFORM SCALES.
BEST ENGLISH GLUE. BLUE LIGHTS and ROCKETS.
REGISTERED FIREGRATES, FENDERS, and FIRE IRONS.
SHIPS' CABOOSES. CABIN LAMPS.
MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
SANDRINGHAM TRUNKS.
1 LARGE TELESCOPE, with Night Glass, by Negretti and Zambra.
DE LA RUE ET CIE'S PLAYING and VISITING CARDS.
DE LA RUE ET CIE'S STATIONERY.
WRITING CASES.
RODGERS & SONS' CUTLERY and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
GLENFIELD STARCH. INDIGO BLUE.
KENTUCKEY BALLARD SPORTING RIFLES.
CHLORIDE of LIME. POTASS.
JAPANNED WATTERS.
DINNER SERVICES, complete.
AMERICAN BEEF and PORK.
14 Hongkong, 16th October, 1876.

FOR SALE.

NEW EXCHANGE TABLES, at Rates per Dollar, ranging from 3s. to 4s. 6d., and increasing by Sixteenths of a Penny; all on ONE CARD the size of letter paper, on a new and very handy plan.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
7d 1632 Hongkong, 12th October, 1876.

FOR SALE.

H. PIPER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE:—
CARTE BLANCHE, CARTE BLANCHE SEC, and CARTE DOREE, in Cases of 2 dozen pints and 1 dozen quarts.
Apply to L. L. BUSH,
Praya Central.
1458 Hongkong, 12th September, 1876.

FOR SALE.

GRAND PIANO, PIANINOS, HARMONIUMS.
System—Kapp's Patent.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Sole Agents.
927 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
"WEISSLACK."
$19.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU BELAIE.
$8.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$9.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

FOR SALE.

AN INVOICE of INDIAN DELICACIES, from Calcutta.
GUARANTEED of BEST QUALITY, comprising:—
Assorted CHUTNIES, JAMS, JELLIES, PRESERVES, CURRY POWDER and PASTE, SYRUPS, MARMALADE, SAUCES, &c., &c. Apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
1621 Hongkong, 10th October, 1876.

FOR SALE.

CLARET.....MEDOC OF 1872.
BOURGOGNE.....CLOVIS DE FRONTON.
MADEIRA.....RIBEIRA PONTA.
In CASES of 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
Apply to
L. L. BUSH.
1m 1598 Hongkong, 6th October, 1876.

FOR SALE.

A SODA-WATER MACHINE, in very good condition. Address "X," *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1358 Hongkong, 25th August, 1876.

FOR SALE.

A THOROUGHBRED AUSTRALIAN HORSE. Ran Second in the Calcutta Races. Apply to
WILLIAMS AND KENNEDY.
tf 1473 Hongkong, 14th September, 1876.

NOTICE.

ANDREW MILLAR AND CO.,
PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, and GENERAL CONTRACTORS.
Estimates given for Fixing Pumps, Water Closets, Water and Gas Services to Dwellings, &c., &c.
Gas Chandeliers, Lamps, and Brackets, in great variety, made to order, or re-bronzed.
Repairs and Jobbing punctually attended to under EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, OPPOSITE H.M. NAVAL YARD. [Aug. 21
1332]

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING my absence, Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. will ASSUME CHARGE of this AGENCY from this date.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1440 Hongkong, 8th September, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 °/₀ on the premia.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 935

Intimations.

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR THE BILLIARD TABLES.
For a Single Game, not occupying more than half-an-hour..... 25 Cents.
And 1 Cent for each minute over half-an-hour.
Per hour, any number of Players... 50 Cents.
Hôtel de l'Univers,
Hongkong, 15th October, 1876.

AVIS.

AUX JOUEURS DE BILLARD.
TARIF.
Par Simple Partie ne dépassant pas une demi-heure..... 25 Cents.
Passé la première demi-heure, un cent par minute.
Par heure (deux ou plusieurs joueurs) 50 Cents.
Hôtel de l'Univers,
Hongkong, le 15 Octobre, 1876. [1654

KOWLOON FERRY.

THE COMMODIOUS STEAM-LAUNCH "BLANCHE" will ply DAILY as a FERRY-BOAT between PEDDAR'S WHARF and TSIM-TSA-TSUI, at the following hours:—

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
Leaves Kowloon.	Leaves H'kong.	Leaves Kowloon.	Leaves H'kong.
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
6.00	7.00	6.30	7.00
8.30	8.45	7.30	8.00
9.20	9.35	8.30	10.00
9.45	P.M.	10.30	P.M.
P.M.	12.15	P.M.	1.00
12.30	2.15	1.30	2.00
2.30	4.30	2.30	3.00
5.00	5.10	3.30	4.00
5.30	5.45	4.30	5.00
6.00	6.10	5.30	6.00
7.00	—	7.00	—

FARE, EITHER WAY, TEN CENTS,
PAYABLE ON BOARD.
1492 Hongkong, 18th September, 1876.

Ex *KHIVA.*

LETTS' DIARIES, 1877.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
14d 1620 Hongkong, 10th October, 1876.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN RE JEAN CLAUDE WILLAUME, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named JEAN CLAUDE WILLAUME will be held pursuant to the 151st Section of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, in the Supreme Court House, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of October, 1876, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, before FREDERICK SOWLEY HUFFAM, Esquire, Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court, the Officer appointed by the Supreme Court, sitting in Bankruptcy.
Proofs of Debts will be received, and the Creditors who have not proved, or who shall not then prove, will be excluded from the benefit of any Dividend that may be declared, and all Claims not proved will be disallowed.
Supreme Court House.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1876. [7d 1634

P. A. SEQUEIRA,
PIANO TUNER
AND REPAIRER, &c.,
Removed to MOSQUE STREET, Nos. 19 and 21.
Orders to be addressed to the care of Messrs. NORONHA and SONS, Wellington Street.
1m 1579 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1876.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE, PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHINA SEA.

AMOY DISTRICT, No. 1.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the small COKER ROCK BUOY, No. 5 of the 1876 list of Chinese Lights, Buoys, and Beacons, has been CARRIED AWAY.
Until it is replaced, of which notice will be given, vessels entering Amoy Harbour by the Southern Entrance should be careful to keep the large COKER ROCK BUOY, Red and White vertical stripes, on the PORT HAND.
F. KLEINWÄCHTER,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Amoy, 4th October, 1876. [23d 1614

THE MARGARY MEMORIAL.

IT having been decided at the last Meeting of Subscribers that the Memorial shall take the form of a MONUMENTAL CROSS, the Committee invite further Subscriptions. These will be received by any member of the Committee, or may be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. W. H. MEDHURST. Subscriptions are no longer limited to Five Dollars.
By order,
W. B. CHALMERS,
Honorary Secretary.
1m 1516 Shanghai, 14th September, 1876.

THE MARGARY MEMORIAL.

THE Committee will be glad to receive DESIGNS, accompanied, if possible, by ESTIMATES, for a MONUMENTAL CROSS.
By Order,
W. B. CHALMERS,
Honorary Secretary.
1m 1517 Shanghai, 14th September, 1876.

NOTICE.

SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.

DURING the Temporary Absence of our Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, under the Superintendence of Experienced FOREMEN, who have acted in this capacity under Mr. DOLAN for 13 years.
All Orders in this Branch of Business will have our careful attention.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
818 Hongkong, 1st June, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY (LATE THE P. AND O. FOUNDRY).
All business in connection with the above to be addressed to
A. JOHNSTON, Manager;
or,
KWOK ACHEONG, Proprietor.
3m 1212 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

NOTICE.

WILLIAMS' WHARF AND GODOWNS will be ready for business from July 6th, 1876, for the use of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.
No Godown charges will be made on any Cargo collected in advance for shipment by Steamer.
SCALE OF CHARGES.
Foreign Steamers $60 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Coasting Steamers $30 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Sailing Vessels $20 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
C. C. WILLIAMS, Manager.
tf 1097 Swatow, 10th July, 1876.

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876,

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work,) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES, AND THE COAST OF CHINA; ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c. at $3.

*** The Complete Directories, at $5, are all sold, but a few of the Smaller Edition at $3, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO .....Mr. L. A. de Grana.
SWATOW.....Messrs. Quelch and Campbell.
AMOY .....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW .....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO .....Messrs. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS .....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG .....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING .....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
NAGASAKI .....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON.....Mr. J. H. Bloom, *Independant* Office.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK .....Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON.....Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co. 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN, And AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED. PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.

On the 15th instant, at No. 7, Zetland Street, the wife of E. HERBST, of a Daughter. [649

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 17TH, 1876.

WE reprint to-day from the *N. C. Herald* the official text of the Chefoo Convention. As will be seen, it differs from the Chinese version lately published in a few unimportant particulars only. It is only to be regretted that Sir THOMAS WADE should have kept back the official text until after the Chinese version had been published by the native Press and translated into English for the benefit of European readers. But British officials are not to be hurried, we suppose: it would be *infra dig.* to place the expectant public in receipt of such intelligence until their excitement had grown cold. The British communities in China are supposed to be thankful to get the news when it suits the British Minister to publish it. As, however, they were already acquainted with all that there is to be known of the Convention, they are in this case thankful for nothing.

A RATHER significant report appears in the *Peking Gazette* from the Governor of Fohkien. There have recently, as our readers will remember, been some anti-missionary riots at Kienning-fu in that province. The people of that place attacked a French Roman Catholic Mission, expelled all the missionaries, and declared that no foreigners should reside within the walls of the city. The feeling evinced was very strong, and the local authorities remained perfectly passive in the matter. In deference to the representations of the French Consul, His Excellency TING JIH CHANG, the Futai of Fohkien, dispatched a Commissioner to inquire into the affair. We have not yet heard the result, but the report above alluded to states that the Prefect of Kienning-fu, LI KI-YEN, has applied for leave to retire from the service to devote himself to attendance on his aged parents. Now it is quite possible that LI KI-YEN may be a very filial son, and much attached to his parents, but the plea is a rather transparent one to put forward for his retirement. He has probably been compelled to resign his appointment, on account of his failure to perform his duty during the recent riots, but has been allowed to soften his fall by inventing a pretext for his resignation. It is satisfactory to know that the official who suffered these anti-foreign demonstrations to be made is not to continue in office, but it would have been more so if he had been—as he deserved—reported as being unfit for his post, and therefore dismissed from it. As it is, there is too much probability that he will shortly be preferred to some new appointment with equal facilities for misusing his trust.

AN article in the *Hochi Shimbun* on the position of Japan towards Corea in connection with her relations with foreign nations is interesting for two or three reasons. It seems to have been called forth by the recent demand made by Her MAJESTY's surveying vessel *Sylvia* on the Corean Authorities for an explanation of the attack made some months since upon her boats when off the Corean coast. This demand has been, the Nagasaki papers state, acceded to, and the matter is therefore settled. But the *Hochi Shimbun* anticipated difficulties, and was in fear lest Japan should be called upon to mediate between the two countries. In that case it conceives that Japan would have been placed in a dilemma, between her anxiety not to offend England and a wish to keep on good terms with Corea after just concluding a treaty with that country. Its opinion on the subject is as follows:—"Our position as mediator between highly civilized Western nations and semi-barbarous Corea could not fail to be an anomalous one, and such as would entail upon us constant anxiety and trouble. We therefore think our Government would act wisely in declining to accede to the request of England for mediation, and would, by so doing, advance the interests of the country by preserving our present friendly relations with Corea. We should then be able to carry out our treaty with Corea in all its integrity, and prove before Heaven that we were anxious to observe every clause of it." But the *Hochi Shimbun* has been needlessly alarmed. The British Government would have been able to settle any differences with Corea without Japanese intervention. But though our Japanese contemporary has made a mistake in supposing that Japan would be involved in any difficulty that might arise between England and Corea, it expresses itself very sensibly with regard to the position of Japan towards other countries. Thus it remarks that Japan, "on account of her inexperience, can only carry on her intercourse with other nations with great difficulty." Why, it asks, is this? and replies:—"Because the degree of civilisation to which we have attained is far below that of European countries, so that we are unable to associate with them on terms of equality." This admission may not, perhaps, be altogether palatable to Japanese pride, but it is better to acknowledge the truth than to vainly attempt to impose on themselves or others by pretending to equality in progress and civilisation with Western nations. The day may come when they will be able to do so without fear of contradiction; meantime it is theirs to labour and to wait.

We (*Courier*) hear that Hsü, the second Ambassador-elect to the Court of St. James's, has since been appointed Resident Minister at Tokio.

The P. M. steamer *City of Peking* arrived in San Francisco on the 7th ultimo, having made the best passage yet accomplished. She was fifteen days, eleven hours from Yokohama, and only twenty-two days and a-half from Hongkong. This surpasses the fastest run made by the *Oceanic*, which in June, 1875, made the trip from Yokohama in sixteen days and ten hours.

An inquest was held at the old Government Hospital yesterday, before Mr. Stewart, Coroner, and a jury comprising Messrs. F. Lammeken, O. E. Page, and J. Lombe, on the body of Wong Shing Tuk, of Stanley, who died on the 12th ult. It appears that the body was exhumed, in consequence of a rumour that deceased had been strangled in order to get possession of some money he possessed. Dr. Ayres was unable, in consequence of the condition of the body, to state the cause of death. Deceased's wife, who attended the inquiry, at first stated that he died of consumption, but subsequently admitted a suspicion that the husband had been strangled by thieves in order to obtain his money. Observing finger marks on his neck, she went to see the cashbox in which he kept his money, and found the hinges had been forced open and all money gone. She thought it was about $50. She discovered the trap door in the roof was open. She slept in a house at the back of that her husband lived in. In the house with her husband lived her son-in-law, a carpenter, and his two apprentices. She knew the man in custody on suspicion. His name was Chung Atsoi; he lived in a house near them, and was unemployed. She also knew a man named Chun Koon Lok, in Stanley; he was a fisherman and lived occasionally in the village. He often went and talked to her husband. The day her husband died he was in the village, as she saw him at three p.m. She had not seen him since. She did not know why he left Stanley, but suspected him to be a burglar. She had seen Chun Koon Lok and Chun Atsoi frequently together with her husband, sitting down smoking and drinking tea.—The inquest was adjourned until 2 p.m. on the 17th inst.

The gentleman who accidentally shot a Chinaman at Castle Peak on Saturday, and who was detained by the villagers, returned to Hongkong yesterday, and the claim of the family has been amicably settled. The gentleman referred to is an officer of H.M.S. *Nassau*, and he and another officer formed one of three shooting parties, who left Hongkong in steam launches. The cartridges used for snipe shooting, it appears, are done up in a similar way to the ball cartridge for the same bore gun. By some means the cartridges got mixed. Seeing a good shot, the gentleman instantly loaded and fired, and, had he had the proper cartridge would no doubt have brought down his game. Unfortunately, however, he had loaded with a ball cartridge, and the bullet struck the Chinaman, who was 300 yards distant, not 150 yards as first stated. The villagers at once turned out and seized the gentleman who fired the shot, not at all molesting his companion. The wounded man died two hours afterwards (not six hours). The compensation at first claimed was $3,000, but the demand was considerably reduced before the launch left to bring the news to Hongkong, those on board promising to represent the claim here. On the arrival of the launch on Sunday evening, the naval authorities communicated with the Chinese gunboat *Pengchou-hai*, and this vessel kept up steam till midnight, ready for orders. In the meantime Sir Brooke Robertson was also communicated with. It was decided that a steam launch should be sent from the *Victor Emanuel* to Castle Peak, to demand the officer, who was detained illegally. The villagers, however, were very friendly, and appeared not to know they were doing wrong in making the detention. The captain of the *Nassau* accompanied the launch, and $200 having been paid as compensation to the deceased man's wife and child, everything was settled amicably, and the the officer returned to Hongkong.

The ship *Anne Fish* arrived at San Francisco on the 13th ultimo from Hongkong.

Yesterday morning the P. and O. Co.'s steamship *Malacca* came out of Kowloon Dock, where she had been to be repainted.

The British gun-vessels *Nassau* and *Growler* went over to the Kowloon Dock yesterday morning. The former will go into the small dock and remain some time for extensive repairs; the latter will be in dock only a few days.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday, Francis Fielding and Frank Grull, seamen on board the British barque *Lucia*, were charged by the master with fighting and treating a disturbance on board. The first prisoner, being most in fault, was fined $2, and the second $1.

There has been a report about the settlement during the last day or two of troubles at Hangchow. An army of rebels twenty thousand strong is said to be marching upon the city! The Chinese are much excited, and several influential natives have gone to Hong-chow in haste.—*Shanghai Courier.*

The San Francisco papers publish a telegram dated Washington, September 15th, which states:—"It is certain that negotiations are pending for a new treaty with Great Britain, which will be devoted chiefly to extradition. It is understood that initial steps have been taken by Great Britain, and it is safe to say that in any new treaty submitted Great Britain will be bound to place the United States officials upon the same footing with her own. This has not been the case under the treaty which is now abandoned."

A Swatow correspondent of the *Courier* writes on the 1st instant:—This morning two wretched-looking Malays arrived from the coast under the escort of some Chinese soldiers. They declared themselves to be the sole survivors of the British brig *Johanna*, bound from Hongkong to Chefoo, and gave the following account of their misfortunes. Six nights previously (25th September) it had come on to blow violently, with a very heavy sea. The *Johanna* was swamped and went down bodily. These two men managed to seize a plank and floated about till morning, when they were picked up by a fishing-boat and handed over to the mandarins, who gave the fishermen $3.50 and themselves $2 each to buy food. The spot where they were landed is Ting-shan, just below Amoy, but in the Kwangtung province. They had to walk a considerable distance before they could get boats to bring them to Swatow. While on the road, many people seeing their distressed condition gave them fifty or a hundred cash each to help them on. From first to last they experienced very kind treatment. The *Johanna* had been leaking for three days previous to her foundering, and the pumps had been constantly going. The captain and nine of the crew are believed to be lost.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the above society was held at the office yesterday afternoon. There were present—Hon. P. Ryrie (Chairman), Hon. H. Lowcock, and Messrs. Nelson, Hoppius, Sassoon, Heajon, Gillies, Barnes, Stiel, Cairns, Williamson, Landstein, Mendell, and Ede (Secretary). The object of the meeting was to confirm the following special resolution adopted by an extraordinary meeting of shareholders on the 2nd inst. "Resolved: That clauses 142 and 143 of the Articles of Association of the Society be struck out and expunged from the said Articles and that Sub-clause 2 of Clause 123 of the said Articles be in the like manner struck out and expunged, and that instead of the said Sub-clause the following paragraph be substituted and from henceforth form portion of the Society's Regulations, viz:—"It may invest all or such part as it may deem expedient of the Funds of the Society in or upon English, India, or Hongkong Government Stocks or Bonds, upon Mortgage of Leasehold property in Hongkong, or Real or Leasehold property in Shanghai, or in or upon deposits or loans at interest to the Banks established at Hongkong, Shanghai, or London, or in or upon the Bonds or other securities of the Governments of India or of any British Colony, or upon preference or guaranteed Railway Shares or Stocks in India or Great Britain.'"

Mr. LOWCOCK proposed that the resolution be confirmed.

Mr. HEATON seconded.

The motion was passed unanimously, and this being the whole of the business, the meeting terminated.

SUPREME COURT.

October 16th.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

In re THOMAS PEABODY, JOHN H. SNOW, and CHARLES STAFFORD, at present confined in H.M.'s Gaol at Victoria, Hongkong.

APPLICATION FOR RELEASE.

His Lordship delivered the following judgment to-day:—These prisoners are in custody under a warrant issued by order of H.E. the Governor on the requisition of the Consul for the United States accusing them of the crime of murder on board an American ship on the high seas. On the 18th ult., a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by the Court to bring up the prisoners, and the question of the legality of their detention was was discussed on the 12th. I have deferred giving my decision on the application for their release, hoping that some authoritative information would have been received before to-day either from England or America respecting the actual state of the law of extradition between the two countries. As far as I know, no communication has been received, and I will proceed to give my decision. I granted the writ of *habeas corpus* at once, on one ground and one ground only, and that was that the affidavits stated that the prisoners believed that the Treaty (Art. 10) under which alone fugitive criminals, meaning also accused persons (see interpretation Clause, Act of 1870) can be surrendered by Great Britain to America for trial, had been abrogated, and apart from treaty Great Britain never surrenders criminals to a foreign State. Being aware that such an impression is abroad, and indeed entertaining it myself, I thought it right to give the prisoners the earliest opportunity of proving as a matter of fact what they had stated as a matter of belief. If they could show that Art. 10 of the Ashburton Treaty of 1842 had been abrogated, and the provisions of the municipal law of Great Britain which applied the terms of that Treaty, and under which they are detained, had absolutely ceased to exist, they would be entitled to instant release from custody. The proceedings in this case have all been taken according to the provisions of the Extradition Act of 1870. That statute repeals 6 and 7 Vict. chap. 76, and 8 and 9 Vict. chap. 120, Acts passed to give effect to the 10th Article of the Ashburton Treaty of 1842 by the apprehension and mutual surrender of criminals between America and Great Britain, and provides almost the whole existing machinery of extradition. At the hearing, the learned Counsel for the prisoners, Mr. Kingsmill, could not bring any actual proof that the Treaty of 1842 had been abrogated; but argued (as I understood) that the abrogation or suspension of Art. 10 of the Treaty of 1842 is a matter of such universal notoriety that the Court should take judicial notice of it without proof. There can be no doubt that courts of law will take judicial cognizance without absolute proof of some facts so well known as to be beyond dispute—such as a state of war between Great Britain and another country, at any rate, if proclaimed—or anything in the nature of a public matter which affects the government of the country, and I am disposed to think that the refusal of the American Government to accept the surrender of Winslow on the terms insisted upon by Her Majesty's Government, and his subsequent release after the expiration of two months without any claim of rendition being made on committal, are matters of such public notoriety that a court would judicially notice them; but it is, I think, carrying the doctrine much too far to attempt to bring within its range the existence or non-existence of any Treaty. The reports of the debates in the House of Lords, and the language used by the eminent authorities who discussed the subject were, I think, properly referred to in proof of the alleged notoriety of the suspension of extraditional arrangements with the United States, because evidence of notoriety is the concurrence of what many men say about a certain subject. But, in point of fact, Art. 10 of the Ashburton Treaty is referred to in the debates as absolutely abrogated, but suspended only; but the probability of entire abrogation is assumed, and the intention of the United States Government to discontinue these relations is recognized, and by anticipation treated as an accomplished fact for the purposes of argument. That, however, is not sufficient for a Court to act upon. Presumptive evidence cannot be received where positive evidence is required by a statute. The Statute of 1870, the Extradition Act, applies the Treaty of 1842 by an Order in Council, and this Order must embody or recite the terms of the arrangement (I now assume that the words "treaty" and "arrangement" mean the same thing), and is not to remain in force for any period longer than the arrangement. Thus the 10th Art. of the Treaty, the Order in Council, and the Act of Parliament are mutually dependant on each other and must stand or fall together. Then Section 4 of the Act says that the Order in Council for applying this Act shall not be made unless the arrangement "provides for the determination of it by either party after the expiration of a notice not exceeding one year." The notice thus required becomes the positive evidence of the determination of the arrangement. Now there is a strong negative evidence that no such notice has been given. The Act of 1870 takes its date from the publication of the Order in Council in the *London Gazette*, or from some date there specified, and remains in force as long as the Order in Council remains in force. It is most improbable that the revocation of the Order in Council, as mentioned in Section 21 of the Act of 1870, should not be made public in the same way. It is, in fact, almost incredible. Now, I have an affidavit before me that all the *London Gazettes* received up to the present date for this year have been searched and no such notice appears. I have no doubt that if the arrangement referred to in the Act of 1870 has been terminated, not merely suspended, that the revocation of the Order in Council, by virtue of which it takes effect, has been published in the *London Gazette* and will soon reach us. But the Court cannot assume any such thing. This application, therefore, for the release of the prisoners, must be refused. With regard to the production of the original requisition which was so strongly urged by Mr. Kingsmill, I cannot see that it can be of much importance at this stage of the proceedings; although it might have great weight at a later period, on a writ of *habeas corpus* being granted after commital, as contemplated in Section 11 of the Act of 1870. The reason is this, that in the present stage the warrant of His Excellency the Governor, who takes the place of the Secretary of State in these matters in this Colony, is impeached, and it is not competent for the Court to enquire into the grounds on which he discharged his executive functions or his discretion in issuing the warrant. It is sufficient for the Court at present that the warrant recites that a requisition was duly made by the Consul of the United States. On a hearing on a writ of *habeas corpus* after committal it might be most important to the accused to have the original statement of the offence charged. It seems to me to stand somewhat on the same footing as the information on an appeal against a conviction before a magistrate for a criminal offence. The information is the foundation of the whole proceeding, and any fault vitiates the whole. A requisition, it is true, is not made on oath, and the consequences of an irregularity are not so vital; but there is a resemblance in many points, and it might be most valuable to the accused for reasons not difficult to imagine. As to the privilege of the United States Consul not to produce the original or a copy, I will only remark that, the learned Attorney-General having declined for reasons of State to produce the original, the ground of such refusal always being that its production would be contrary to public interests, and as I had ruled that under such circumstances it could not be called for, that prohibition extends to the document in every shape and form and in whomsoever's hands it may be, as public interest must override any private inconvenience, even should it amount to injustice. The prisoners, I am glad to learn, have been admitted to bail, so that the enquiry before the United States Consul can go on, but as any of their bail may surrender them into custody at any moment, it is necessary that my decision on the writ of *habeas corpus* should be given.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

October 16th.

BEFORE F. STEWART, ESQ

BREACH OF REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

Lee Asing, landlord of house No. 34, Wing on lane, was summoned by the Acting-Registrar General, M S. Tonnochy, Esq., for neglecting to report a change of tenancy in the upper floor of his house.

Mr. Bereton appeared for the defendant.

After evidence had been taken, Mr. Bereton submitted no case had been made out of what was charged in the summons.

Mr. Osmond, who conducted the prosecution, said he would take out another summons under a different section of the Ordinance.

STEALING CLOTHES.

Lam Akwong, a hawker, for stealing a jacket, was sent to six weeks' hard labour.

EXTORTION.

Ching Akam, a chair coolie, charged by Mr P. Rozario with extorting more than his legal fare, was fined $5.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

George Bollaro, seaman on board the British bark *Lucia*, charged by U Aping, a hawker of jewellry on ships, with unlawfully detaining a gold anchor valued at $2.50, was fined $5.

AN UNRULY SOLDIER.

John Haritz, a private in the 28th Regiment, was fined $10 for being drunk and assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty, and was ordered to pay 30 cents for chair hire.

BRIBING THE POLICE.

Wan Aliu, the man, on remand, charged with bringing men to the colony under pretence to take them to Singapore and then refusing to return them to their native place, was again brought up and fined $1 for bribing the police.

NO LICENCE.

Ng Awing and other chair coolie were fined $5 each, in default ten days imprisonment, for having no licences for the present quarter.

Prisoners said they had old licences.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

NO LICENCE.

Chan Asam and four other chair coolies were charged with plying for hire without licence for the present quarter.

The prisoners admitted the charge, but said they were going to take out licences to-day.

They were fined ten cents each. Seventeen others brought up after were also fined ten cents each.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

The official text of the Chefoo Convention is published by order of Her Majesty's Minister in the *N. C. Herald*:—

Agreement negotiated between Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary as the Court of China, and Li Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China, Senior Grand Secretary, Governor-General of the Province of Chih-li, of the First rank of the Third order of nobility.

The negotiations between the Ministers above named has its origin in a despatch received by Sir Thomas Wade in the Spring of the present year from the Earl of Derby, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated 1st January 1875. This contained instructions regarding the disposal of three questions: first, a satisfactory settlement of the Yunnan affair; secondly, a faithful fulfilment of engagements of last year respecting intercourse between high officers of the two governments; thirdly, the adoption of an uniform system in satisfaction of the understanding arrived at in the month of September, 1875 (8th month of the 1st year of the reign Kuang-sü) on the subject of ratification of conditions of trade. It is to this despatch that Sir Thomas Wade has referred himself in discussions on these questions with the Tsung-li Yamên, further reference to which is here omitted as superfluous. The conditions now agreed between Sir Thomas Wade and the Grand Secretary Li are as follows:—

SECTION I.—SETTLEMENT OF THE YUNNAN CASE.

1.—A Memorial is to be presented to the Throne, whether by the Tsung-li Yamên or by the Grand Secretary Li is immaterial, in the sense of the Memorandum prepared by Sir Thomas Wade. Before presentation the Chinese text of the Memorial is to be shown to Sir Thomas Wade.

2.—The Memorial having been presented to the Throne, and the Imperial Decree in reply received, the Tsung-li Yamên will communicate copies of the Memorial and Imperial Decree to Sir Thomas Wade together with copy of a letter from the Tsung-li Yamên to the Provincial Governments, instructing them to issue a proclamation that shall embody at length the above Memorial and Decree. Sir Thomas Wade will thereon reply to the effect that for two years to come officers will be sent by the British Minister to different place in the provinces, to see that the proclamation is posted. On application from the British Minister, or the Consul of any port instructed by him to make application, the high officers of the Province will depute competent officers to accompany those so sent to the places which they go to observe.

3.—In order to the forming of such regulations as will be needed for the conduct of the frontier trade between Burmah and Yunnan, the Memorial submitting the proposed settlement of the Yunnan affair, will contain a request, that an Imperial Decree be issued directing the Governor General and Governor, whenever the British Government shall send officers to Yunnan, to select a competent officer of rank to confer with them and to conclude a satisfactory arrangement.

4.—The British Government will be free for five years from the 1st of January next, being the 17th day of the 11th month of the 2nd year of the reign Kuang-sü, to station officers at Tali-fu or set some other suitable place in Yunnan, to observe the conditions of the trade; to the end that they may have information upon which to base the regulations of trade when these have to be discussed. For the consideration and adjustment of any matter affecting British officers and subjects, these officers will be free to address themselves to the authorities of the province. The opening of the trade may be proposed by the British Government as it may find best, at any time within the term of five years or upon expiry of the term of five years.

Passports having been obtained last year for a mission from India into Yunnan, it is open to the Viceroy of India to send such mission at any time he may see fit.

5.—The amount of indemnity to be paid on account of the families of the officers and others killed in Yunnan, on account of the expenses which the Yunnan case has occasioned, and on account of claims of British merchants arising out of the action of officers of the Chinese Government up to the commencement at the present year, Sir Thomas Wade takes upon himself to fix at two hundred thousand taels payable on demand.

6.—When the case is closed, an Imperial letter will be written expressing regret for what has occurred in Yunnan. The Mission bearing the Imperial letter will proceed to England immediately. Sir Thomas Wade is to be informed of the constitution of this mission for the information of his Government. The text of the Imperial letter is also to be communicated to Sir Thomas Wade by the Tsung-li Yamên.

SECTION II.—OFFICIAL INTERCOURSE.

Under this heading are included the conditions of intercourse between high officers in the capital and the provinces, and between Consular officers and Chinese officials at the ports; also the conduct of judicial proceedings in mixed cases.

1.—In the Tsung-li Yamên's memorial of the 28th September, 1875, the Prince of Kung and the other ministers stated that their object in presenting it, had not been simply the transaction of business in which Chinese and foreigners might be concerned, missions abroad, and the question of diplomatic intercourse lay equally within their prayer.

To the prevention of further misunderstanding upon the subject of intercourse and correspondence, the present conditions of both having once complainants in the capital and in the provinces, it is agreed that the Tsung-li Yamên shall address a circular to the Legations inviting foreign representatives to consider with them a code of etiquette; to the end that foreign officials in China, whether at the ports or elsewhere, may be treated with the same regard as is shown to Chinese agents serving abroad. The fact that China is about to establish missions and consulates abroad, renders an understanding on these points essential.

2.—The British Treaty of 1858, article 16, lays down that "Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects, shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China. British subjects who may commit any crime in China, shall be tried and punished by the Consul or any other public functionary authorised thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain."

"Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on the both sides."

The words "functionary authorised thereto," are translated in the Chinese text "British Government."

In order to the fulfilment of its Treaty obligations, the British Government has established a Supreme Court at Shanghai with a special code of rules which it is now about to revise. The Chinese Government has established at Shanghai a Mixed Court; but the officer presiding it either from lack of power, or dread of unpopularity, constantly fails to enforce his judgments.

It is now understood that the Tsung-li Yamên will write a circular to the Legations, inviting foreign representatives at once to consider with the Tsung-li Yamên the measures needed for the more effective administration of justice at the ports open to trade.

It is agreed that whenever a crime is committed affecting the persons or property of a British subject, whether in the interior or at the open ports, the British Minister shall be free to send officers to the spot to be present at the investigation.

To the prevention of misunderstanding on this point, Sir Thomas Wade will write a note to the above effect, to which the Tsung-li Yamên will reply, affirming that this is the course of proceeding to be adhered to for the time to come.

It is further understood that so long as the laws of the two countries differ from each other, there can be but one principle to guide judicial proceedings in mixed cases in China, namely, that the case is tried by the official of the defendant's nationality, the official of the plaintiff's nationality merely attending to watch the proceedings in the interests of justice. If the officer so attending be dissatisfied with the proceedings, it will be in his power to protest against them in detail. The law administered will be the law of the nationality of the officers trying the case. This is the meaning of the words "Hui-tung" indicating combined action in judicial proceedings, in article 16 of the Treaty of Tientsin, and this is the course to be respectively followed by the officers of either nationality.

SECTION III.—TRADE.

1.—With the reference to the area within which according to the treaties in force, *lekin* ought not to be collected on foreign goods at the open ports, Sir Thomas Wade agrees to move his Government to allow the ground rented by foreigners (the so-called concessions) at the different ports to be regarded as the area of exemption from *lekin*, and the Government of China will thereupon allow Ichang, in the province of Hupeh, Wuhu in Anhui, Wenchow in Chekiang and Pei-hai (Pak-hoe) in Kwangtung, to be added to the number of ports open to trade, and to become consular stations. The British Government will further be free to send officers to reside at Chungking to watch the conditions of British trade in Szechuen. British merchants will not be allowed to reside at Chungking, or to open establishments or warehouses there so long as no steamers have access to the port. When steamers have succeeded in ascending the river so far, further arrangements can be taken into consideration.

It is further proposed as a measure of compromise that at certain points on the shore of the Great River, namely, Ta-tung and An-ching in the province of An hui; Hu-kow in Kiangsu; Wu-hsueh, Lu-chi-kow, and Sha-shih in Hu-kwang, these being all places of trade in the interior at which, as they are not open ports, foreign merchants are not legally authorised to land or ship goods, steamers shall be allowed to touch for the purpose of landing or shipping passengers or goods; but in all instances by means of native boats only and subject to the regulations in force affecting native trade.

Produce accompanied by a half duty certificate may be shipped at such points by the steamers, but may not be landed by them for sale.

And at all such points except in the case of imports accompanied by a transit-duty certificate, or exports similarly certificated, which will be severally passed free of *lekin*, on exhibition of such certificates, *lekin* will be duly collected on all goods whatever by the native authorities. Foreign merchants will not be authorised to reside or open houses of business or warehouses at the places enumerated as ports of call.

2.—At all ports open to trade, whether by earlier or later agreement, at which a settlement area has been previously defined, it will be the duty of the British Consul, acting in concert with his colleagues, the Consuls of other Powers, to come to an understanding with the local authorities regarding the definition of the foreign settlement area.

3.—On Opium, Sir Thomas Wade will move his Government to sanction an arrangement different from that affecting other imports. British merchants, when Opium is brought into port, will be obliged to have it taken cognisance of by the Customs and deposited in bond, either in a warehouse or a receiving hulk, until such time as there is a sale for it. The importer will then pay the tariff duty upon it and the purchaser the *lekin*, in order to the prevention of evasion of duty. The amount of *lekin* to be collected will be decided by the different provincial Governments according to the circumstances of each.

4.—The Chinese Government agrees that transit duty certificates shall be framed under one rule at all ports, no difference being made in the conditions set forth therein; and that, so far as imports are concerned, the nationality of the person possessing and carrying these is immaterial. Native produce from an inland centre to a port of shipment, if *bonâ fide* intended for shipment to a foreign port, may be by treaty certificated by the British subject interested and exempted by payment of the half-duty from all charges demanded upon it *en route*. If produce be not the property of a British subject or is being carried to a port not for exportation, it is not entitled to the exemption that would be secured to it by the exhibition of a transit duty certificate.

The British Minister is prepared to agree with the Tsung-li Yamên upon rules that will secure the Chinese Government against abuse of the privilege affecting produce.

The words "nei-ti," inland, in the close of article seven of the rules appended to the tariff regarding carriage of imports inland and of native produce purchased inland, apply as much to places on the sea coasts and river shores, as to places in the interior not open to foreign trade: the Chinese Government having the right to make arrangements for the prevention of abuses thereat.

5.—Article 45 of the Treaty of 1858 prescribes no limits to the term within which a drawback may be claimed upon duty-paid imports. The British Minister agrees to a term of three years, after expiry of which no drawback shall be claimed.

6.—The foregoing stipulations that certain ports are to be opened to foreign trade and that landing and shipping of goods at six places on on the Great River is to be sanctioned, shall be given effect to within six months after receipt of the Imperial decree approving the memorial of the Grand Secretary Li.

The date for giving effect to the stipulations affecting exemption of imports from *lekin* taxation within the foreign settlements, and the collection of *lekin* upon opium by the Customs Inspectorate at the same time as the tariff duty upon it, will be fixed as soon as the British Government has arrived at an understanding on the subject with other foreign governments.

7.—The Government of Hongkong having long complained of the interference of the Canton Customs Revenue Cruisers with the junk trade of that Colony, the Chinese Government agrees to the appointment of a Commission to consist of a British Consul, an officer of the Hongkong Government, and a Chinese official of equal rank, in order to the establishment of some system that shall enable the Chinese Government to protect its revenue without prejudice to the interests of the Colony.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

Her Majesty's Government having it in contemplation to send a Mission of exploration next year by way of Peking through Kansuh and Kokonoor, or by way of Szechuen, to Thibet and thence to India, the Tsung-li Yamên, having due regard to the circumstances, will, when the time arrives, issue the necessary passports, and will address letters to the high provincial authorities and to the Resident in Thibet. If the Mission should not be sent by these routes, but should be proceeding across the Indian frontier to Thibet, the Tsung-li Yamên, on receipt of a communication to the above effect from the British Minister will write to the Chinese Resident in Thibet, and the Resident, with due regard to the circumstances, will send officers to take due care of the mission, and passports for the mission will be issued by the Tsung-li Yamên, that its passage be not obstructed.

Done at Chefoo, in the Province of Shantung, this Thirteenth Day of September, in Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

[L.S.] FRANCIS THOMAS WADE.
[L.S.] CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARY.

ARRIVAL OF THE O. & O. STEAMER "GAELIC."

The Occidental and Oriental steamer *Gaelic*, Captain W. H. Kidley, with dates from San Francisco to the 16th ult., arrived here yesterday morning. We take the subjoined items of late news from the *Daily Alta*:—

AMERICA.

UNVEILING THE STATUE OF LAFAYETTE.

NEW YORK, September 5th.

The statue of Lafayette, given by the French Government as an expression of its friendship for this country, was unveiled this afternoon in Union Square, where already stood statues of Washington and Lincoln. The presentation speech was made by the Consul-General of France, and Mayor Wickham replied. F. A. Condert, a distinguished French lawyer, delivered an oration. As the statue was unveiled, a battery stationed near by, fired a salute. Fort Columbus and the man-of-war *Plymouth*, at anchor in the bay being informed by telegraph of the unveiling, also fired salutes. Previous to the ceremony in Union Square, there was a grand procession of military, firemen, and civic societies, including Masonic Encampments and French associations from Canada. An immense concourse of people witnessed the ceremonies. The flags of France and the United States floated together everywhere. A battalion of German riflemen formed part of the military procession.

PRICES OF SILK.

NEW YORK, September 6th.

The established advance on the cost of raw silk having made necessary an increase in the prices of silk products, a meeting of machine, twist, and sewing silk manufacturers of the United States was held to-day at the offices of the Silk Association of America in this city, to receive a report of a Committee of five, appointed at a meeting held on August 16th. The list of prices submitted by the Committee was approved as being equivalent to the prices current for raw silk at the date of the last meeting; but as the prices of raw silk have risen a dollar a pound since that date, the question of a further advance in the price of manufactured products was considered, but not acted upon. It was decided to await further development of the course of the market, and to adhere, for the present, to the prices reported by the Committee, although these are less by a dollar per pound than those asked by the raw silk dealers.

POLITICAL RIOT IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September, 7th.

A serious riot occurred late last night between colored Republicans on one side and colored Democrats and white men on the other. Pistols were freely used on both sides. The rioters had held King-street—the main thoroughfare—from midnight until sunrise, breaking windows and robbing stores, attacking and beating indiscriminately every white man who showed his face. A large number of persons were injured. Several of those shot are in a critical condition. Intense excitement prevails. The trouble was caused by a gang of colored rowdies calling themselves Republicans, attempting to abuse colored men who affiliate with the Democrats. The police finally succeeded in dispersing the rioters. Whites have been arming, and by noon it was impossible to purchase a revolver in the city, the stock being completely exhausted. The colored Democrats hold a meeting to-night, guarded by thousands of armed whites. No attempt at disturbance was made. At this hour, 11.30, there has been no serious collision, though armed crowds of blacks and whites have gathered at various points and continue in a very excited condition. Buchner, one of the whites wounded last night, died this afternoon.

ROBBERS INVADE A MINNESOTA TOWN.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., September 7th.

About two o'clock this afternoon, eight men, well mounted, entered the town and proceeded to the bank. Three entered it and sprang over the counter, and ordered the cashier, J. L. Haywood, with a

Extracts.

LEAF FALL.

Fall—let them fall around
Fall, on the reddening ground
Fall, as we fall away from life's sere tree
Into the ocean of eternity—
Lost, swallowed up, and drowned.
Fall, though the sun is high,
And bright and blue the sky;
Yet every soughing wind its myriad sends,
Falling, still falling, as false-hearted friends
In our adversity.

Yet while they fall, still fall,
A bonnier light than all,
A bliss sheen than you autumnal sky,
Shines on me, as I feel thy love-lit eye
Dispel my being's thrall.

We walk, those leaves above,
Thy soft voice, like the dove,
Low murmuring; or as when, the woods among,
On mere of Valentine, the wildbird's song
Whispers her mate of love.

So let them fall away,
Friends of the summer day,—
False friends, who cannot bear affliction's tests;
I know the love that I'veth in thy breast
Will never fall away.

Never! Not even when
Beyond earth's narrow ken,
Like dead leaves fluttering in the autumn-tide,
We two have passed, our love shall still abide,
Shall have grown perfect then.

—Tinsley's Magazine.

STORY OF AN ELEPHANT.

There was some year ago a trained elephant in Travancore, whose keeper was accustomed to call daily at an arrack-shop in passing, giving the elephant a little of the spirits each time, both being "found of a drop." One day the beast was refractory, and the keeper, much displeased, threatened that he would stop his allowance of arrack. Shortly afterward, calling at the shop as usual, he brought out the arrack in a dish, drank the whole before the eyes of the animal, and returned the vessel. The elephant, highly incensed, struck the keeper with his trunk, but so heavy was the blow that the man was killed on the spot. Perceiving what he had done, the sagacious, and on the whole affectionate, creature exhibited marks of the deepest grief, roaring and crying like a child over the corpse, and fondling it, and was with much difficulty ultimately led away. *—Indian Notes, in the Quiver.*

A REMINISCENCE OF PHILIP THE PAINTER.

"Hae ye got a paper wi' the story in't aboot me?" said a quiet, nice-looking youth one morning as he stood by the side of our desk with his well-thumbled Glengary in his hand. "And who are you?" we replied. "I'm Johnny Philip, and I hear that there's a story in your paper aboot my painting." Taking down a number of the *Adverliser* of that morning, we handed it to Johnny, who, after scanning it over, said, "Ay, it's here," and putting down 7½d, the price of a newspaper in those days (1835), he walked away. And what was that story? It was the story of a boy who had been a sort of irregular apprentice to a Mr. James Forbes, a portrait and landscape painter in the city of Aberdeen. It was written by a retired officer of the army, Major Pryce L. Gordon, and went on to say that this lad had discovered remarkable talent for colouring, and that, having been encouraged to work his way in this direction, he had proved himself to be a very precocious youth. "Johnny" was very proud of this story, and his future life did not disappoint the expectations then formed of him, for he became the famous "John Philip, Royal Academician," and known among artists as "Phillip of Spain". This story is told by a contributor to the *Banffshire Journal*, who adds that Philip remembered the occurrence long afterwards, and they talked and laughed over it together. For gentleness, quiet power, and real modesty, the boy Johny Philip was father of the man. The son of a shoemaker in Aberdeen, who happened to be the drummer of the Aberdeenshire Militia, the gilt crown and brilliant sides of the jappaned big drum first raised the boy's talent for colour; and struggling through many hardships to the highest pinnacle of fame, he yet retained the heart of childhood, and almost wept as the two recalled their bygone days, and the frolicsome glee of exuberant spirits in early youth.

GUERNSEY.

Guernsey is certainly very unlike Alderney. Here, too, the land is held mainly in peasant proprietorship, and *la petite culture* is therefore, as at Alderney, a striking feature; but the resemblance ends at this point. Guernsey is well wooded, and thickly inhabited by well-to-do classes spending the accumulation of others. There is a fair amount of trade, and the harbour is lively with yachts. It is much more English and French, and so far perhaps disappoints the traveller at first; but it is certainly a very charming little island, while the proximity of Herm and Sark, as dependent satellites, takes away from the sense of isolation which attaches to the distant Alderney. Probably many persons have never heard of Herm, although everybody has heard of Sark, the school-geography-books specifying it as one of the "four Chaupel islands;" nevertheless Herm is from Guernsey the more conspicuous object of the two, lying between it and Sark, and being of very picturesque form. St. Peter's, the capital and port of Guernsey, in just what a seaport town ought to be—irregular, but snug, with delightful walks by the shore, and excellent roads leading into the island, while the high grounds above the town are studded with comfortable mansions in trim grounds and gardens. Altogether the place is suggestive of an easy-going if not very lively society, where no one is very rich and no one very poor, and where a moderate income would go a long way. The island, with its undulating surface and broken coast-line, abounds in pleasing views, never grand, but never tame; a capital bird's-eye view may be obtained by ascending to the top of the Victoria Tower, erected on the high land above the town. It is pleasant to the patriot to see how well the only vulnerable points of the island are defended; while, after visiting Guernsey, the reader will enjoy Victor Hugo's 'Toilers of the Sea' with tenfold zest. But the most notable thing about the island is the effect of peasant proprietorship on its social aspect. The interior is studded with cottages, irregularly placed, apparently wherever the land can be best spared, —labourers' cottages—not the hovels which too often shelter the English agricultural labourer, but snug little tenements, showing that the owner is able to keep the wolf from the door, as becomes the man who cultivates his own land, and generally with a pretty little garden, at this time of the year ablaze with flowers; while the neat window-curtains, which are an invariably adjunct to the cottage, indicate a comfortable interior to correspond with the outside. Altogether, although Guernsey is so closely associated with England, it is quite unlike any part of it, and for those who do not mind a few hours of the sea, it may be strongly commended as an agreeable change, and in many respects a very preferable summer residence to the ordinary English watering-places. Well-found steamers run daily to Southampton, and moderate prices rule. It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that Guernsey has a Parliament of its own; but the most strikingly Little Taddingtonian point about it is the local copper coinage. The Guernsey halfpenny as a work of art is highly respectable, but it has the peculiarity of being worth something less than the English halfpenny; so that every time you change a six-penny-piece—say in the purchase of a penny bun—there is a complicated exchange calculation to be gone through before the resulting balance is satisfactorily accounted for.—*Blackwood.*

AMERICANISMS.

Although it is the firm belief of many well educated Americans that the English language s spoken, read, and written in its perfect purity and correctness only in the United States, we are going to venture on collecting a few words and phrases which, though strong, racy, and expressive, are not of English descent. They are Indian and Mexican, Dutch and Spanish, but they never were fished out of the well of Chaucer's English undefiled, though some of them might be local county words at the time of the early Puritan migrations. A dictionary of Americanisms turned into German for the use of emigrants by a doctor of Leipzig enables us to select handfuls of this quaint, not over refined, but very effective new language. It can hardly be called slang, for it is in universal use; and though it is excluded, perhaps, from American epics, it enters largely into novels, essays, Parliamentary language, and general writing. American humour often avails itself of it, and it figures in all their ordinary stock plays which deal with modern life. It will not kill or deform the English language, because in this country we steer them by the old chart, but it will and does, as we shall show, very much twist and transmogrify the good old speech.

We by no means condemn all Americanisms as vulgar and useless. New wants require new words, and the words of a conquered people sometimes by mere force and vitality take root in the language of the conqueror. Potato and tobacco refuse to drop their Indian names; half our philosophical words are still and always will be Greek. Our own language is composite enough, and, like Corinthian brass, it gains its value from that blending.

Our object is not to vilify a language that is growing, but only to point out a few of the myriad of newly-invented words, nor yet by any means thoroughly naturalised, which exist in the current speech of America, many, no doubt, pass away as vulgar and pleonastic, with the necessity that created them, but many to be welded and grafted into the old stock trunk of the speech of the great American people. The hundred and seven pages of those non-naturalised words that Dr. Dochler of Leipzig has collected, and on which we found our article, proves at least that the American language is still growing just as Walt Whitman's historically clever poems prove that their poetry is growing, and some of the force and humour of these colloquialisms it will be for us to point out.

Next to energy there is no quality that can be so undeniably claimed for Americans as humour. How it came and rolled together from Puritan and Dutch ancestors, with much wild good-nature and merry negro buffoonery implanted by nurses and servants, who can say? But no one can deny the pure humour of Washington Irving, which was almost English; or the extravagant exaggeration and shrewd force of such modern humorists as Artemus Ward, Hans Breitmann, and Mark Twain.

There is a peculiar shyness in American humour that gives it a great charm. Take the following phrase as a way of meeting an overdope story:—A Yankee says to you, "I saw Mr. Garibaldi throw a back summerset out of a three-storey window," and you reply, "Now, you don't?"—not "You don't say so?" but, "Now, you don't?" which turns it into a good-natured corrective. It is understood at once, and your friend, if he is sensible, drops his "high fa'utin'." Why a Michigan man should be called "A Wolverine" is as difficult to explain as why a Tennessee man must be a "mud head." There is local colour to which we cannot object in the phrase, "Some Pumpkin's." "Franklin was a poor printer's boy, and Washington only a land surveyor, yet they growed to be some pumpkins;" and the same may be said of the expression "Small Potatoes." "It's small potatoes for a man-of-war to be hunting poor game like us fore and aft vessels." "Smart" is a favourite word the Americans use in many ways. "You have a smart chance; a smart lot of peaches; there's a smart chance of snow; or a smart sprinkin' of rattlesnakes." In all these turns of language there seems to us a certain latent humour. There is a coarse, laughing enjoyment even in the names of some of their dishes, as, for example, "apple-stump" and "slipper-down" (hasty pudding).

Every possible corruption of the English language is to be found in American colloquialisms. They seem too much in a hurry to waste time on good English. A Yankee will, for instance, say, "To save expense and find company I room with my friend Brown." Talking of steamboats they will say, "This boat can sleep three hundred passengers;" or of a house, "Our land lady could eat fifty people in her house." The native animals of America are freely used metaphorically in this language, as "skunk" is the most contemptuous term of abuse; a man who loses at cards is said to be "skunked;" and a student who does not pay his university bills is described as "skunking" them. The Americans use many of the old Indian words, generally humorously, as "Pow-wow" for a big party, and "Bury the hatchet" for making peace.

One of the words that the Americans use for the greatest variety of purpose is the verb "to fix." It is, perhaps, an Irish modification of the English word. A Yankee girl fixes her hair, the table, the fire. The phrase is, "I will now do so and so, any how you can fix it;" "a wet day is troublesome, any way you can fix it;" "workin' aint genteel and independent, any way you can fix it." To fix one's flint is to checkmate any one. For instance—"Take it easy, Sam, says I, 'your flint is fixed; you are wet through.'" "Fixings" is another of those versatile words, and serves for a dozen different things. Americans call the decorations of a theatre "fixings," and best clothes "Sunday fixings." "Ah," said a teamaster to a traveller who had a good deal of luggage, "what anybody on earth can want of such lots of fixins, air, seems dark to me." An editor giving advice to a partner would say—"Advertise our doins in general such as we got to sell, throw yourself wide on the literary fixins for the galls, and, mister, if you do this with spirit the whole town will take your paper." "Fizzle" is an expressive American word, used to express a slowly declining speculation. "A splendid hotel," they say, "but our enterprising business men are letting it fizzle out." "Circumstance" is a word that is oddly used in America, as the following extract from Sam Slick shows very well—"I never saw so learned and spare a gall as Miss A—— since I was raised. Pharaoh's lean kine warn't the smallest part of a circumstance to her." The word "get" is another of those words that the Yankee twists and charges. When we should say a man turned religious, an American says he got his religion. For example—"Captain Underhill killed his neighbour's wife and got his religion on a pipe of tobacco." The word "guess" is very quaintly used when it is means to imply a certainty, as for instance—"Jem, wouldn't you like a julep to cool you off this sultry morning?" "Guess I should." "A hard row to hoe" is the American way of expressing a difficulty. "Gentlemen, I never opposed Andrew Jackson for the sake of earning popularity. I knew it was a hard row to hoe."

Far West the highest compliment that you can pay a man is to call him "A hoss," and the phrase for extreme rapidity is "in a horn," that is, in the time one could toss off a horn of whisky; it is also used when a lie is intended, as, "I saw a man jump over the house in a horn," "Tie the boat up," says Jim; "I'll tie her up in a horn."

There is great force in some of these rough American words, and in the way they are used. "I shot him plump through the heart," a Texas rough will say, with a grin; and in the same region they draw a metaphor from the rifle and say, "This isn't a priming to mine." "The Bengal tiger is no part of a priming to a grizzly bear of the Rocky Mountains." "A knock down and drag out" gives a clear notion of a Californian fight. "I'll raise Cain!" is a sufficiently ferocious way of commencing a scuffle. "Not by a pistoll!" is the Far West polite way of saying convivially not by any means; "Only knee high to a mosquito" is the Southern way of expressing a mere lad; and "To come out of the little end of the horn" is to get decidedly the worst of a dispute. Any one who goes to America and buys "a no-account horse" will repent it.

SPENSER'S FAERIE QUEENE.

Spenser's whole plan comprehended two great poems, in one of which Arthur was to appear as Prince, in the other as King. One—that of which he has left us half—was to be in twelve books, and (corresponding to "Ethics, or a Study of the Virtues of a Man") was in allegorical form, to paint man through all his powers for good striving heavenward. The Faerie Queene—Gloriana—for whom the knight who typifies each virtue is militant on earth—is the Glory of God. Each Virtue in combat with its opposing vices and impediments, also typified in romance forms, finds at some point of the conflict a danger from from the failure of its unassisted strength, and is then helped by the intervention of Prince Arthur, who bears the shield of adamant—the shield of the Grace of God. In the working out of the allegory not only is every page alive with the most practical reference to the soul's battle in this life, but the battle Spenser painted was that of a soul born to the England of his time. The "Faerie Queene," rightly read, is the poem of a grand Elizabethan Puritan, intensely interested in the life of his own day, and never forgetting what he held to be its vital conflicts and its most immediate needs.—*Cassell's Library of English Literature.*

RICHMOND PARK.

The Royal Parks of Richmond and Bushey furnish convincing illustrations of the manner in which Art judiciously applied may be made to assist Nature. The tangled brakes, plenteous ferns, flower dells, tastefully-bestowed shrubs, and trees great and small, are an untold boon to the City-pent thousands of the metropolis, and an attraction to visitors from every clime. In Richmond Park there is marvellous intermingling of the old and new. By the side of irregular groups of time-worn giants of the forest, carrying us back to those very early times indicated by the mention, in the reign of Henry VIII., of certain portions as "the new park," there stand vigorous plantations of maturing and matured trees that prove the fostering care of more recent guardians. It is possible, taking care that the keeper's eye in not upon us, to wander away into absolute solitude, where the thick underwood conceals hare, rabbit, and pleasant, and where the graceful hind and fawn repose in undisturbed confidence; rare and luxuriant ferns and mosses are their carpet; interlaced branches, spreading above, their roof. Ivy and lichens conceal the deep wrinkles of age upon the knotted pillars which uphold the latter; and in its season the foliage is sufficiently dense to provide unbroken shade. It may truly be said of all woods and forests that, as a rule," distance lends enchantment to the view; and happily for the visitor, the public pathways which intersect Richmond Park seem to have been specially designed to show off the wooded portions to the best advantage.—*Picturesque Europe.*

BEACONSFIELD.

This pretty rural village of Buckinghamshire was predestined to be associated with the names of great men. The following extract from Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families" will be read with peculiar interest at the present moment:—"Beaconsfield holds the rank of a market town, and has the reality of being one of the most picturesque country villages within the neighbourhood of the metropolis. After Stratford-on-Avon, the holy of holies in literary remembrance, and Twickenham, which Pope has made immortal, there is nowhere in England such another memory as that which decorates in chief the verdant retirement of Beaconsfield—the memory of Edmund Burke. Here did he reside during the whole of his political career; here is his grave; and hither, wending his way up the green acclivity, may now and then be seen the traveller, either native or from France or Germany, or still more distant parts, a visitor to the Medina of him whose eloquent wisdom was the first to sound amid the crash of revolution, and to summon Europe to the defence of civilisation and order. But I pass with too ready foodness to the recollection of Edmund Burke. An earlier genius has left a memory in Beaconsfield, not so venerable, it is true, as that of Edmund Burke, yet most pleasant to dwell upon—a memory which, with strange tenacity, attaches to the place far more closely and with far more visible marks than even the memory of Burke. That genius was Edmund Waller, the first lyric poet of his time, and the worthy precursor of Robert Burns and Tom Moore, and the other great lyrists that were to succeed. Beaconsfield was the favourite and constant residence of Waller in his lifetime, and it is in death his last earthly resting-place. Edmund Waller's stately tomb in Beaconsfield churchyard tells us, in most graceful Latinity, that 'he was of the poets of his time easily the prince; that when an octogenarian he did not surrender the laurel he had won in his youth; and that his country's language owes to him the possible belief that if the Muses should cease to speak Greek and Latin they would love to talk English.' The seat of Butler's Court, or Gregories (as it was at different times called), at Beaconsfield, was Edmund Burke's property, and he here commenced that charming rural course of life which made his home so happy. Burke delighted in society, and could not live without it. He loved and was beloved by wife, children, and friends; his servants clung to him with constant affection; and the very beggar that received his alms had pleasant remembrance of the gentle word that accompanied the donation. And how Burke doted on that home! 'Every care,' would he say 'vanishes the moment I enter under its roof.' This happiness had a sad ending. Burk died in 1791, at Beaconsfield, of a broken heart, from grief for the loss of his son, an only and idolised child; and though more than 70 years have passed since then, Beaconsfield bears still visible marks of that incurable sorrow. The mansion of Gregories was no more cared for by its owner, and was sold from the family by his widow. What was a hereditary house to him who in his grief refused a peerage, with the title of Lord Burke of Beaconsfield? An accidental fire has since destroyed the dwelling, and one can scarcely trace, with no other landmark than a few ruined offices, the site of the mansion in the now-deserted, but still beautiful, grounds. A decayed stable alone remains, with the very stall in it where the Right Hon. William Wyndham, the Minister of War, when, to consult Burke, he rode down big with the fate of nations, would put up his white horse. The humble tablet in the church marks Burke's burial there, instead of Westminster Abbey, as it would have been but for the direction in his will—'My body I desire to be buried in the church at Beaconsfield, near to the bodies of my dearest brother and my dearest son, in all humility praying that, as we have lived in perfect unity together, we may together have a part in the resurrection of the just.'" —*Morning Post.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 16th October, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.40 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	"	2.75 a 3.30
" 40 "	"	3.60 a 3.80
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	88.00 a 101.00
" 28 a 32	"	107.00 a 115.00
" 38 a 42	"	112.00 a 124.00
" Bombay	"	70.00 a 78.00
Shirts	per piece	$1.80 a 1.85
Fast Spotted Shirtings	"	3.60 a 3.85
" Brocades Do.	"	3.75 a 3.90
" Damask Do.	"	5.80 a 6.30
English Drills, 30 yards	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 14 lbs.	"	2.60 a 2.75
" 15 lbs.	"	2.85 a 2.90
Gray Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.50 a 1.55
" 8 lbs.	"	1.70 a 1.75
" 8½ lbs.	"	1.95 a 2.40
" 9 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.75
" 10 lbs.	"	2.87 a 3.15
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	"	1.35 a 1.40
" 24 " & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.40 a 1.90
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	"	1.95 a 2.10
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	"	2.50 a 2.55
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.62 a 0.85
" Red	"	0.77 a 0.90
" Light Red	"	0.77 a 0.79
Jeans, 30 yards	"	2.30 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
" Figured 24 "	"	2.05 a 2.35
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.25
" " 3 lbs.	"	2.30 a 2.35
Yarns, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.20 a 0.21
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.17 a 0.18
Velveteens, Black	"	0.23 a 0.24
" Gentian	"	0.28 a 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	1.90 a 2.05
" 54 a 66 "	"	2.15 a 2.30
" 68 a 80 "	"	2.55 a 3.20
" 600 "	"	3.35 a 3.40
" 7,000 "	"	3.40 a 3.45
" AA	"	1.70 a 1.75
" EF	"	6.35 a 6.60
" MH	"	4.80 a 4.95
" RL	"	6.00 a 6.10
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.40 a 2.55
" Brocades	"	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a 3.00
" 8 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.05
" 9 lbs.	"	3.70 a 3.80
" 10 lbs.	"	4.85 a 5.10
" 12 lbs.	"	6.30 a 6.40
Camlets, SSS	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
" SS	"	17.50 a 18.00
" S	"	18.00 a 19.50
" HRB	"	19.00 a 19.50
" AAA	"	13.00 a 14.50
" LLL	"	16.00 a 16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.15 a 3.00
" Medium	"	1.05 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.10 a 9.20
" " Assorted	"	8.80 a 8.90
" HH Scarlet	"	9.00 a 9.05
" " Assorted	"	8.60 a 8.70
" H Scarlet	"	9.10 a 9.20
" " Assorted	"	8.85 a 8.90
Lustres, Figure	"	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	"	14.50 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	"	5.00 a 5.20
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.78 a 0.79

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per piecul	3.00 a 3.10
" Hoop	"	3.50 a 3.55
" Bar	"	2.90 a 2.95
" Wire	"	6.75 a 6.80
Lead	"	7.70 a 7.80
Pigs, W.B	"	7.50 a 7.80
" Lead, LG	"	7.50 a 7.60
Quicksilver, English	"	67.00 a —
" American	"	67.50 a —
Steel, English	per lab	4.00 a 4.10
" Swedish	"	5.50 a 6.05
Sheathing Metal	per piecul	25.00 a 28.00
Spelter	"	8.20 a 8.21
Tin, Malacca	per piecul	31.05 a 31.50
" Plates	per box	8.15 a 8.00

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per piecul	19.50 a 21.00
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.70 a 1.75
" 2nd "	"	1.50 a 1.55
Bark, Sian	"	0.93 a 1.10
" Camphor	"	14.50 a 16.00
Beche de Mer	"	30.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	9.10 a 9.20
" " Yellow	"	44.00 a 48.00
" " Hankow, White	"	59.00 a 59.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$3,200 a 4,000
" 2nd "	"	950 a 800
" 3rd "	"	170 a 250
Brimstone	"	2.20 a 2.25
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	2.40 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	"	16.20 a 18.50
" Barwas, clean	"	4,300 a 5,000
" Refined	"	8,800 a 3,200
Cardamoms, Superior	"	145.00 a 150.00
" Inferior	"	21.60 a 22.00
Cloves	"	32.00 a 35.00
Coals, Afoun	per ton	—
" English steam	"	10.00 a 11.00
" Sydney	"	8.00 a —
Coffee	per piecul	22.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	25.00 a 29.00
" Rod, "	"	24.50 a 25.00
" Nails, "	"	23.50 a 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai	"	13.50 a 15.80
" Bombay	"	16.00 a 17.50
" Shantung	"	17.00 a 17.50
" Ningpo	"	19.50 a 19.00
" Tientsin	"	18.00 a 18.50
" Tungchow	"	18.50 a 19.00
" Calcutta	"	13.00 a 15.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	"	4.95 a 5.00
" Siam	"	4.70 a 4.80
Cow's Hide	"	7.45 a 7.50
Cuttlefish, Japan	"	22.50 a 26.50
" " without bones	"	13.00 a 14.50
" Chinchow	"	32.50 a 31.00
Cutch	"	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	"	4.50 a 5.40
" Red	"	4.25 a 4.50
Dried Lily Flowers	"	7.90 a 8.10
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces	"	250 a 300
" " 7 a 8 "	"	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.25 a 1.30
" American per barrel of 100 lbs.	"	2.50 a 2.70
" " " of 200 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.25
Fungus	"	30.60 a 31.00
Elutu	"	0.50 a 0.05
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	820.00 a 800.00
" 2nd "	"	100.00 a 110.00
Hams, Ordinary	"	Tls. 11.00 a 12.50
" Superior	"	Tls. 21.50 a 23.00
Hemp, Hankow	"	10.50 a 12.00
" Sian	"	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	"	36.00 a 45.00
Mels Seeds, 1st quality	"	5.50 a 5.60
" 2nd "	"	5.10 a 5.20
Mushrooms	"	47.00 a 56.00
Mussels, Dry Sian large	"	10.00 a 11.00
" " " middle	"	7.00 a 7.50
Mussels, Dry Sian small	per piecul	25.70 a 6.00
Peas, White	"	2.05 a 2.10
" Green	"	2.15 a 2.20
" Black	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Yellow	"	1.70 a 1.75
" Gidon Beans	"	1.30 a 1.85
Pearl Barley	"	6.50 a 7.80
Potatoes Flour	"	Tls. 1.50 a 1.75
Putchuck	"	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	"	2,200 a 3,000
" " Mother	"	2,000 a 3,100
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	3.45 a 3.50
" " 2	"	3.20 a 3.25
" Sian, white	"	1.82 a 1.85
" " mill cleaned	"	1.62 a 1.71
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.88 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.60 a 1.74
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	5.60 a 5.70
Seaweed, Green	"	2.60 a 2.70
" Cut	"	4.10 a 4.20
Sesamum, White	"	5.20 a 5.50
" Black	"	3.20 a 3.75
Shark's fin	"	35.00 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	"	25.00 a 38.00
" California	"	14.00 a 14.50
Stockfish	"	6.00 a 6.50
Sundries Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per piecul	5.10 a 5.20
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.35
Pepper, White	"	13.50 a 14.00
" Black	"	7.40 a 7.50
Betel Nut	"	2.45 a 2.60
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	3.20 a 3.60
" South Seas	"	13.30 a 13.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.90 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.60
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	"	5.20 a 5.45
" Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 5.00
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	— —
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.60
" Candy	"	8.10 a 8.35
" Foochow	"	8.90 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	"	3.50 a 2.90
Walnuts	"	4.35 a 4.50
Wheat, Tientsin	"	1.65 a 1.70
" California	"	2.00 a 2.05
Wood Oil	"	Tls. 5.2.0 a 5.3.5.0
Yea	"	" 5.3.5.0 a 5.4.0.0
Tea	"	$9.25 a 9.35
Window Glass	per box	3.30 a 3.40

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.	Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
					HONGKONG.								
					STEAMERS.								
Amazons	Oct. 16	Baule	Fren. str	1907	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.							
Bellona	Oct. 15	Ahrens	Ger. str	789	Wm. Pustan & Co	Shanghai	J. H. Bowers	Sept. 17	Horkneys	Amr. bk	704	Bradley & Co	
Calabar	June 19	Hutchison	Brit. str	1268	Landstein & Co		Marguerite	Sept. 4	Eyrand	Fren. bk	363	Master	
China	Sept. 19	P. Henninga	Ger. str	648	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai	Three Brothers	Oct. 3	Kaleke	Brit. bk	366	Order	
Fame	—		Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Plying							
Fookien	—	Priest	Brit. str	106	Tuck Mee & Co	Tug Plying							
Gaelic	Oct. 16	Kidley	Brit. str	2000	O. & O. S. S. Co	Y'hama, &c.							
Iehang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire								
Kinshan ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1050	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co								
Kiu-Kiang ‡	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co								
Malacca	Oct. 10	Edmond	Brit. str	1040	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama	Aarhuus	—	Solling	Dan. sch	256	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Namoa	Oct. 14	G. Westoby	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast	Aline	Sept. 11	Gennesoin	Fren. bk	530	Elles & Co	
Ningpo	Oct. 16	R. Chiss	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai	A. Reimers	—	Thomsen	Ger. sch	205	Brown & Co	
Norden	Oct. 15	N. Jensen	Dan. str	778	Wm. Pustan & Co		Benefactor	Sept. 23	Hayden	Amr. bk	594	Captain	
R'jamatiannhar	Oct. 12	G. Hopkins	Brit. str	933	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	Chalmette	Oct. 1		Amr. bk	819	Order	
J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong		Gesiena	Sept. 18	Mulder	Dut. sch	423	Pasedag & Co	
Tibre	Oct. 16	de Girard	Fren. str	1010	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	Gesiene Brons	Sept. 12	Stegmann	Ger. bk	430	Pasedag & Co	
Washi	Oct. 14	Hunter	Brit. str	265	Landstein & Co		Holstein	Aug. 13	Kulpor	Ger. sch	281	Pasedag & Co	
White Cloud §	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co		Maria	Sept. 13	Johnsen	Ger. bk	321	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong		Meteor	Oct. 7		Siam. bk	395	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Yottung	June 9		Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong		Milo	May 13	Kracke	Amr. bk	470	Order	
					‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*		Onward	—	McIsaacs	Brit. sch	215	Order	
					§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong*		Panama	Sept. 5	Burgdorff	Ger. bk	416	Pasedag & Co	
							Peter	Sept. 15	Lange	Ger. sch	311	H. A. Petersen & Co	Newchwang
							Rebecca	Aug. 14	Thomsen	Ger. bg	257	Pasedag & Co	
							Siam	Oct. 3		Siam. bk	225	Order	
					SAILING VESSELS.								
Alex. McNeil	Sept. 13	J. T. Pettes	Amr. sh	1099	Rozario & Co	S. Francisco	Sosterk	Oct. 5		Nor. bk	289	Tait & Co	
Alva	June 21	Ed. A. Souza	Port. sh	639	Brandao & Co	Batavia	Tuck Sing	July 18	.....	Brit. bk	388	Elles & Co	
Anglo-Saxon	Sept. 5	Harrington	Brit. sh	693	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Honolulu	Yarra	June 20	Orfeur	Brit. bk	462	Order	
Ascalon	Oct. 14	Bain	Brit. sh	938	Meyer & Co								
Banian	Oct. 9	Grandin	Brit. sh	760	Meyer & Co								
Beemah	Oct. 10	Blackstone	Brit. sh	837	Melchers & Co								
Bonito	Sept. 17	Wesenberg	Ger. bk	524	Siemssen & Co								
B. Noorfol	Sept. 27	Worgitzky	Siam. bk	350	Chinese								
Canton	Sept. 4	Knudsen	Siam. sh	779	Chinese								
Chong Soon	April 30	Ubeng Sang	Siam. sch	200	Chinese	Newchwang	Armida	Sept. 10	Werner	Swd. sch	268	Chinese	
C. O. Whitmore	Sept. 26	Peabody	Amr. bk	894	Rozario & Co		Craig Ewan	Oct. 8	Bernie	Brit. sch	205	Chinese	Newchwang
C. Ranger	Oct. 13	Hansford	Brit. sh	1153	Order		Eunice	Sept. 4	Vincent	Brit. sch	256	Adamson, Bell & Co	Melbourne
Denbighshire	Sept. 11	D. Williams	Brit. bk	483	Olyphant & Co	New York	J. McDonald	Aug. 18	Stott	Brit. sch	275	Russell & Co	Colonies
D. of Abercorn	Sept. 19	Dalrymple	Brit. sh	1050	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London	Jumna	Sept. 23	Robinson	Brit. bg	346	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Fawn	Oct. 4	Sandberg	Nor. bk	284	F. Degenner	London	Kassa	Aug. 7	Lindsay	Brit. bk	324	Adamson, Bell & Co	Colonies
Fontenaye	Sept. 10	Taylor	Brit. sh	635	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		Mud. Demorest	Sept. 16	Bissett	Brit. bk	448	Chinese	Shanghai
Glory	Oct. 7	T. T. Witt